GUINEA

COUNTRY FACT SHEET 2021

IOM UN MIGRATION

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PUBLISHER

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Federal Office for Migration and Refugees

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For further information on voluntary return and reintegration, please visit the information portal www.ReturningfromGermany.de, or contact your local return and reintegration office.

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General information on health care

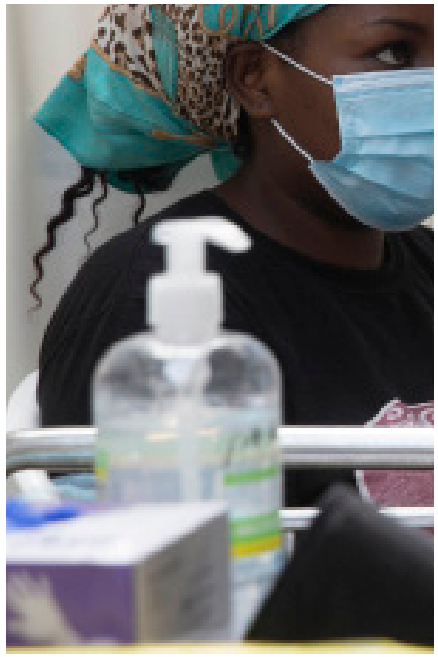
Only 5% of the Guinean population participate in the insurance fund. There are three types of insurances in Guinea: National Insurance Fund for Public Civil Servant (CNPAE); National Insurance Fund for Private Sector Employees (CNSS), and Individual Insurances for informal sector workers and freelancers. The insurance cost depends on the general conditions of each insurance contract. Participation in the National Insurance for Private Sector Employees is 18% contribution from the employer and 5% from the employee.

Availability of medical facilities and doctors

In Guinea, there are generally one or more medical facilities in many areas throughout the country. In urban areas, public hospitals, public health centers, and private clinics are the main medical facilities. The doctors and good equipment can be found in big hospitals and inexpensive clinics. In the capital city, Conakry, there are two public university hospitals: Donka and Ignace Deen. In rural areas, only the public health centers and some irregular clinics are operating. The medical staff there might not be well trained and have less equipment

Admission to medical facilities

There are some insurance companies like UGAR, SOGAM, SONAG, SUNU, NSIA based in Conakry and regional towns, or Health Mutual in the Mamou region, where one can report for registration. The registration starts by providing an ID card, birth certificate, residential certificate, the commitment to pay insurance fees, the insurance general conditions approval and the process can be concluded after signing the agreement. The insured patients are referred first to the recommended clinics for their medical checkups. The process starts with an insurance card presentation. The common patients start their medical checkups at the nearest medical facility, generally, in the health centers, in the areas' clinics, or the big hospitals' emergency services. Admission procedures start with physical condition declaration and registration at the emergency service. The uninsured patients must pay for the medical checkup and treatment fees.



1 HEALTH CARE

Availability and costs of medication

The medication availability depends on the occurrence of the disease in the area or in the country. The common diseases are (malaria, typhoid fever, parasitosis, diarrhea diseases) and medication is available in many pharmacies in urban areas. The cost of medication from a pharmacy is affordable for middle-class people, who are a minority in the country. The insurance companies can support 80% of the treatment cost for the insured patients. However, most of the Guinean resort to the street pharmacy or counterfeit medication. In rural areas, generic medication can be found in public health centers. For specific diseases, the medication should be imported.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Returnee to retain record of health exams, if willing to pursue checkup upon return.

Registration procedure: Returnee should address local health center for registration and obtaining health card. Likewise, the returnee should address local insurance company for registration and obtaining insurance card.

Required documents: The ID card, birth certificate and residential certificate.

General information on labour market

The Guinean labor market is characterized by two types of employment: Formal and Informal employment. Formal Employment is related to the registered employment, where the employees are registered at the National Insurance Fund. Informal Employment includes several types of employment amongst are rural workers, cultivators, farmers, self-employers (independents), non-registered enterprises' employees, etc.The Guinean population is estimated at 12.7 million inhabitants in 2017 and the country has 4.7 million labor force in 2017 and 2018 according to the latest estimates from the World Bank, of which 56% are male and 44% female. This value of employed workers corresponds to an overall employment rate of 59%, or 65% in 2017 and 2018, according to the latest estimates. This labor force rate corresponds to the average rate in sub-Saharan Africa. The 65% of active workers are composed as follows: public employee 3%; private employee 4%; independent 76%; other 17%. Since 2016, there have been 52% of jobs in the agricultural sector, followed by 34% in trade and 14% in industry and manufacturing. Extractive mining industries are the most important in Guinea.

Although the unemployment rate remains low. Income from jobs (Minimum interprofessional salary guarantee is GNF450 000 = EUR45) remains too low to lift households out of precarious living conditions. Excluding workers from the Ministry of Justice, the average salary ranges from EUR100 to EUR 350. General censuses of population and housing (RGPH) 2014 data shows that the unemployment rate is 5.2%. This unemployment rate hides disparities. It is 11.1% in urban areas against only 2.2% for rural areas.

Finding employment

The formal job seekers go through the employment agencies (public or private) or make contact directly with the companies or organizations, pass through family members or friends. The State Employment Agency (AGUIPE) supports registered job seekers by providing information and some training. The vacant positions are announced through several channels such as:

- The State Employment Agency (AGUIPE) headquarters and its seven branches in Kindia, Boké, Mamou, Labé, Faranah, Kankan and Nzérékoré;
- Newspapers (Journal des appels d'offres & Offres d'emplois; Lynx; Lance; Indépendant);
- Online press (www.jaoguinee.com www.guineenews.org, etc.).

Unemployment assistance

The job seekers can be assisted through their registration on the jobseeker's database, capacity building, and job opportunity information sharing. Assistance is provided by the Employment Agency (AGUIPE), and the private employment agencies, etc. The jobseeker can be only offered employment orientation and some training session attendance, but there is no financial assistance for unemployment.

2 LABOUR MARKET

Further education and training

The State Employment Agency (AGUIPE) offers some training sessions sometimes, such as how to develop the CV; practical techniques to look for a job, etc. The returnee can obtain specific information at the State Employment Agency (AGUIPE) headquarters and its seven branches in Kindia, Boké, Mamou, Labé, Faranah, Kankan, and Nzérékoré. Private employment agencies can also provide specific information.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Any Guinean national or ECOWAS national jobseeker can be registered at the State Employment Agency (AGUIPE) database. Any registered jobseeker can receive some specific information and orientation assistance.

Registration procedure: Returnee to address a local employment office for immediate employment needs. Likewise, Returnee to address a local central police station for re-issuance of lost/ expired national ID.

Required documents: CV, degrees or diplomas, attestations, birth certificate, valid national identity card and residence certificate.

3 HOUSING

General information on housing

The cost of rent depends on many factors, including the geographic location and the type of accommodation. In Conakry, a room without a shower ranges from GNF 100,000 to GNF 2,000,000 excluding electricity and water. For an apartment with two bedrooms, a living room, a shower room, and a dining room, the amount is between GNF 500,000 and GNF 2,000,000. A ten-room villa in Nongo (Ratoma) will cost $ 7,000 a month while a four-room apartment in Matoto will cost $ 150 a month. Generally, there is something for all needs and at different prices. There is a shortage of electricity and water in the capital city and cities in the interior of the country. Rural areas have no access to electricity and running water. The cost of electricity ranges from EUR 5 to EUR 20 for two months period and water ranges from EUR 3 to EUR 15 EUR is almost the same for low-income and middle-class households. In Guinea, empowerment goes hand in hand with the possibility of building your own house. The rural areas are entirely built by individuals. In several localities the house offer is available.The capital Conakry and the cities of the interior of the country are mainly built by individuals. They usually ask exorbitant sums from tenants and sometimes adopt questionable practices. The house offers that are available (single bedroom without a shower, bedroom, and living room with or without a shower, two bedrooms, and a living room with or without a shower.)

3 HOUSING

Finding accomodation

The main way to find accommodation in Guinea is to resort to private estate agencies. They are divided into formal and informal estate agencies.Formal Estate Agencies: These are registered companies to which the people resort for accommodation issues. They mediate between landlords and future tenants. At the end of the housing process, they require the payment of their commissions on the transactions. Informal Estate Agencies: These are unregistered individuals called “Demarcheurs” that negotiate with the landlords and the future tenants. They require the payment of their transportation fees before visiting the house/ apartment to be rented. At the end of the housing process, they require a payment equivalent of one-month rental as the commission from the future tenant. The advertisement can be found in the formal estate agencies’ offices or informal estate agencies (Agence Immobilière de Hamdallaye)..

Social grants for housing

There are no social grants for housing in Guinea and no loans from the banks to the vulnerable people with low income. The state built some quarters for some category of people, but the first occupants of the housing estates never vacated the premises even after retirement or death.

Access for returnees

Temporary housing facilities: Some local NGOs, like ONG Sabou Guinée, can provide temporary housing facilities for vulnerable returnees. The returnee needs to address a local estate agency for immediate accommodation needs.

4 SOCIAL WELFARE

Social welfare system

In Guinea, the social welfare system includes informal and formal mechanisms. These revolve around two regimes: one contributory and the other non-contributory.Informal mechanisms concern a large majority of the Guinean population (94% according to ILO estimates) mainly workers in the informal sector and those in the agricultural sector. These groups have no access to any formal social welfare mechanism. They have to resort to multiple alternative methods, in particular, family solidarity. The contributory social welfare or social security system provides coverage for civil servants and employees in the private sector and para-public sectors, who represent barely 6% of the population. It is made up of two branches, the first for public service workers and the second for workers in the private and para-public sectors. However, the level of coverage remains very low.

The informal sector, which accounts for around 70% of total employment, is difficult to capture and still not sensitive to pensions. Given the weakness of the compulsory social security system provided by the state, some private insurance companies offer life insurance products (retirement, sickness, death, and professional accident survival) and non-live insurance or property and casualty insurance (fire, various accidents, and risks). In total, the National Insurance Fund for Private Sector Employees (CNSS)provides salaried workers in the private and para-public sectors the service for family benefits, old age, disability, industrial accident survivor, and illness. The National Insurance Fund for Public Civil Servant (CNPSAE) provides family benefits, old age, disability, professional accident survivor, and occupational disease. There are some insurance companies like UGAR, SOGAM, SONAG, SUNU, NSIA based in Conakry and in regional towns, which can cover occupational disease, periodic medical checkup, treatment cost up to 80% of the total cost.The registration starts by providing an ID card copy, birth certificate, residential certificate, the commitment to pay insurance fees (the beneficiary's financial participation depends on the kind of services to be covered by insurance), the insurance general conditions approval, and the process can be concluded after signing the agreement.

Pension system

The law provides for a full pension and early retirement. For a full pension, the worker must have reached 50, 60, or 65 years of age (depending on the profession) with at least 180 months (15 years) of contributions. The minimum retirement age is 50 years.

Vulnerable groups

The initiative within the Ministry of Social Affairs, Promotion of Women's Interests, and Childhood to create a social development and solidarity fund for women, young people, the elderly, and the disabled are not yet operational.

4 SOCIAL WELFARE

General information on education

In the Republic of Guinea there are the following education levels: Child care/ nursery 0,5-3; kindergarden 3-6, primary school 7-12, secondary school 13-16, lycée 17-19, vocational/professional/ technical school from 17, and university from 20. In Guinea, the risk of never having been to school is relatively higher for girls. The results from 2016 of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey by UNICEF (MICS) indicate that the girls represent 52% of 5-6 years old who have never been to school. The rural population concentrates a high proportion of the young population never been to school with 84% against 16% in urban areas.

Cost, loans, and stipends

Public general educational institutions are tuition-free. The enrolment in general educational institutions starts in September and the school year begins in October. The returnee can be registered at any public educational institution for free, or any private educational institution after meeting the admission requirements. For yearly training, the cost ranges from EUR 100 to EUR 300. For modular training (Computer literacy, English Language, driving license, …etc), the cost ranges from EUR 25 to EUR 100 per term.

Approval and verification of foreign diplomas

Guinean citizens who have completed their primary or secondary education abroad can request to have their certificates recognized and accredited in Guinea. The institution responsible for the recognition and accreditation of foreign certificates is the National Service for Educational Examination (Service National d'examen et de concours scolaire) at the Ministry of National Education and Literacy. The procedure for application is identical for primary and secondary education. In addition to the request for recognition, the applicant must submit the original certificate issued by the foreign school and a translated copy in three samples. The translation must be provided by an authorized translator. Additional documents may be required by the relevant ministry.

Access for returnees

Registration procedure: The returnee should address a local education directorate for the registration of children at school. For approval verification of foreign diploma, the returnees should retain their child's school accreditations if the child has attended school outside of Guinea. Likewise, the returnees should retain their own qualification diploma.

Required documents: Birth certificate, educational level certificate and vaccination card.

5 EDUCATION

General situation of children and infants

The Guinean infant population is estimated in 2013 at 5,746,000 for a global population of 11,745,000. Guinea has signed, adopted, and ratified without major reservations most of the conventions and protocols on children's rights and human rights. In 2008, it adopted a national law called The Child's Code, the purpose of it is to bring national legislation into conformity with the provisions of these conventions and protocols. This code brings together all laws relating to the children's rights and protection. The child protection legal framework also includes other laws, including those of the criminal code, the criminal procedures code, and the civil code. The Guinean child protection monitoring committee (CG/SPDE), created in 1995, is the main government coordinating body on children's rights protection. The competent courts for minors are the Children's Judge, the Children's Court, the Special Chamber for Minors, the Juvenile Appeal Court. The current quality of birth registration and the registration rate are not satisfactory. Several customs and practices justify and perpetuate discrimination and violence against children and women, such as early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, "confiage", etc. There is no progress in some essential grounds for the children's survival and development, especially in rural areas. So, infant mortality and infant malnutrition rates in Guinea remain higher than the average observed for sub-Saharan Africa. No child may leave the national territory if he/she does not carry a special authorization established by the authorities of his/her place of residence with the agreement of the parents, the guardian, or the person taking care of the child. If not poverty, the children parents social background does not influence their access to health care and education.

(Non-) governmental actors dealing with children's well-being and rights

Some of the main organizations dealing with children's well-being, their rights, and their protection are:

- Unicef Guinée
- Plan Guinée
- Terre Des Hommes
- Child Fund
- ONG Sabou Guinée ;
- ONG Association guinéenne des Assistantes sociales (AGUIAS) ;

Access for returnees

Entry requirements: Returnees to retain their child/ren birth certificates if child is born outside of Guinea.

Immediate steps upon return: Returnee should address local municipal office for the registration of children at kindergarten.

6 CHILDREN

7 CONTACTS

IOM Guinea
UN Migration Agency, reception, reintegration, relocation
Rue DI 0009 de la Cour Suprême, Camayenne, Commune de Dixinn, Conakry- Guinea
Tel: +224 625 25 88 39

IOM Boké
Local IOM office
Sise au Carrefour Yomboya, commune urbaine de Boké
Tel.: +224 627 27 22 50

IOM Mamou
Local IOM office
Sise près de marché de Petel Balia, commune urbaine de Mamou
Tel.: +224 625 25 99 95

IOM Labé
Local IOM office
Sise dans l'enceinte du bureau de PAM, quartier Djoulou, commune urbaine de Labé
Tel.: +224 624 23 90 86

IOM Kankan
Local IOM office
Axe Lycée Morifindian DIABATE – Ancien aéroport, commune urbaine de Kankan
Tel.: +224625 25 07 76

IOM Nzérékoré
Local IOM office
Sise au quartier au sud I, à côté de la mosquée, Commune urbaine de Nzérékoré.
Tel: +224 621 85 67 47

UNICEF Guinea
Children
Sise sur la corniche Sud, Rondpoint Moussoudougou – Abattoir de Coléah au quartier Lansébounyi, Commune de Matam, Conakry
www.unicef.org/guinea

Hôpital National de Donka
Medical facility
Sis sur la route du Pont 8 novembre – Stade du 28 septembre, Quartier Camayenne, Commune de Dixinn, Conakry
Tel.: +224 622 67 98 71

Hôpital National Ignace Deen
Medical facility
Sis au quartier Sanderwalia, Commune de Kaloum, Conakry Tel.: +224 622 40 12 37

Hôpital de l'Amitié Sino-Guinéene
Medical facility
Sis sur l'axe Kakimbo – l'usine Métal Guinée, quartier Kipé, Commune de Ratoma
Tel.: +224 621 08 88 63

Centre Médico-Social Jean Paul II
Medical facility
Sis sur la route de Pont du 8 novembre – Palais du Peuple, quartier Ratoma Konimodou, Commune de Ratoma, Conakry Tel.: +224 621 16 45 47

Institut National de Santé Publique
Medical facility, vaccinations
Sis sur la route de Pont du 8 novembre – Palais du Peuple, quartier Tombo, Commune de Kaloum, Conakry
Tel.: +224 620 28 88 97

Clinique Pasteur
Medical facility
Sise sur l'avenue entre la Direction Police Judiciaire et la RTG Boulbinet, quartier Manquepas, Commune de Kaloum, Conakry
Tel.: +224 621 35 01 01
Tel.: +224 628 46 37 94

Clinique Ambroise Paré
Medical facility
Sise sur la Corniche Nord entre le Point 8 novembre et l'hôtel Palm Camayenne, quartier Cameroun, Commune de Dixinn, Conakry
Tel.: +224 622 38 71 86

Hôpital Régional de Boké
Medical facility
Sis sur la route de la Place de l'indépendance – quartier Koulifanya, Commune urbaine de Boké, Boké
Tel.: +224 664 31 94 88

7 CONTACTS

Hôpital Régional de Kindia
Medical facility
Sis en face de la Place de l'indépendance – quartier Abattoir, Commune urbaine de Kindia, Kindia
Tel.: +224 621 17 56 78

Hôpital Régional de Mamou
Medical facility
Sis au quartier Poudrière, Commune urbaine de Mamou, Mamou
Email : kaderyabcamara@gmail.com
Tel.: +224 628 73 83 03

Hôpital Régional de Labé
Medical facility
Sis au quartier Tata en face de Tinkisso, Commune urbaine de Labé,. Labé
Tel.: +224 622 65 66 49

Hôpital Régional de Faranah
Medical facility
Sis au quartier Marché I, Commune urbaine de Faranah, Faranah
Tel.: +224 628 39 66 45

Hôpital Régional de Kankan
Medical facility
Sis sur l'axe Place de l'indépendance – Lycée Almamy Samory TOURE, au quartier Energie, Commune urbaine de Kankan, Kankan
Tel.: +224 625 44 44 44

Hôpital Régional de Nzérékoré
Medical facility
Sis au quartier Momou, Commune urbaine de Nzérékoré, Nzérékoré
Tel.: +224 628 00 19 22

Union Guinéenne d'Assurances
Insurance
Sise à la Place des martyrs. Quartier Boulbinet, Commune de Kaloum, Conakry
ugar@ugar.com.gn
Tel.: +224656 96 00 05
Tel.: +224 622 35 35 68

Activa Vie
Insurance
Sise à l'immeuble Sandervalia, 3ème Etage. Quartier Boulbinet, Commune de Kaloum, Conakry ugar@ugar.com.gn
Tel.: +224 622 35 35 66

Société Guinéenne d'Assurance
Insurance
Sise au Carrefour Constatin, Immeuble Cherif Abdul Rahaman, Commune de Matam, Conakry
www.sogamguinee@.com
Tel.: +224 622 34 40 78
Tel.: +224 622 16 06 38

NSIA Assurances
Insurance
Sise à côté de BICIGUI, sur l'Avenue de la République, Immeuble NSIA. Quartier Almamya, Commune de Kaloum, Conakry nsiaguinee@groupesnsia.com Tel.: +224 666 18 12 82
Tel.: +224 625 00 00 70

SUNU Assurances
Insurance
Sise à la KAO 15, Almamya Niger, quartier Almamya, Commune de Kaloum, Conakry. www.sunu-group.com
Tel.: +224 666 10 10 47
Tel.: +224 666 10 10 27

Service National d'Examen et de Concours Scolaire
Foreign diploma approval
Sis dans l'enceinte de l'IRAP, sur la route de l'Hôpital Donka – Stade du 28 septembre, quartier Camayenne, Commune de Dixinn, Conakry

ONG Sabou Guinée
Temporary accomodation for children and victims of trafficking
Sis au quartier Lambayi à côté du Complexe scolaire de Lambanyi, Commune de Ratoma, Conakry Tel.: +224 628 06 33 23

Terre des Hommes
Children
Sise sur la corniche Sud, Axe Mafanco – Abattoir au quartier Coléah centre, Commune de Matam, Conakry
Tel.: +224 620 40 64 45
Tel.: +224 622 90 02 37

Child Fund
Children
Sis à la Rue RO 345, au quartier Kaporo Cité. Commune de Kaloum, Conakry
Tel: +224 622 35 12 11
Tel.: +224 622 35 12 10

Migrant assistance in Guinea

The Virtual Counselling project is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Germany. Migrants living in Germany who are considering a return are offered return and reintegration counselling by IOM staff in Guinea. Local IOM staff can be contacted in French, English and local languages through online messengers.

This service aims to empower migrants to return in dignity by informing them about various return and reintegration options and assistance programmes.

Contact Sekou at IOM Guinea

WhatsApp: +224 625 20 92 02
Skype: IOM Guinea

AT A GLANCE

Measures to be undertaken before return

- Birth certificates: Returnees to retain their child/ren birth certificates if the child is born outside of Guinea.
- School accreditation: Returnees to retain their child/ren school accreditations if the child has attended school outside of Guinea.
- Diplomas: Returnees to retain their own qualification diploma/s.
- Civil status: Returnee to retain court proceedings in case of divorce or separation or marriage abroad, if any.
- Health documentation: Returnee to retain a record of health exams, if willing to pursue checks upon return.

Measures to be undertaken immediately upon arrival

- Accomodation: Returnee to address a local estate agency office for immediate accommodation need.
- Employment: Returnee to address a local employment office for immediate employment needs.
- ID: Returnee to address a local central police station for re-issuance of lost/ expired passport or ID.
- Health: Returnee should address a local health center for registration and obtaining health card. Likewise, the returnee should address a local insurance company for registration and obtaining an insurance card.
- Children: Returnee to address a local municipal office for registration of children at kindergarten.
- School: Returnee to address a local education directorate for registration of children at school.
- Civil Status: Returnee to address a local civil register office if civil status changes (divorce/marriage) occurred while abroad. The required documents are: birth certificate, health certificate and residence certificate or civil status certificate.